

against a common Disturber; which is no more than a Tool of his most Christian Majesty, and not his Ally. The Abbe de la Ville, 'tis said, has within a Day or two loudly exclaimed against this Manner of proceeding of their High Mightinesses; he has even uttered some threatening Expressions, and says, That if they persist in sending these Troops to England, it may possibly have fatal Consequences. But the Ministers from Great Britain and Vienna have stuck so close to this Affair, that they have never desisted from their Solicitations, 'till Orders were given for these and some other Troops, to the Amount of 6000, to prepare for Embarkation."

Nantz, Sept. 3. Nine of the Ships expected home this Year from the East Indies, are taken into the Hands of the English; there are none left now but two from the Isle of Bourbon, and we have no Account of them, we fear they have met with the same Fate. Our Loss by these Captures is computed at 17 or 18 Millions of Livres.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated Aug. 9.

The English Men of War have already taken several Genoese Ships, which they have sent in here: as also several neutral Vessels, which were laden with different Sorts of Provisions, for the Genoese. Their loss are obliged to unlade here; and as for the former, they are esteemed good Prizes. The Commander Man of War lately carried into Port Mahon a Venetian Ship, 'S^t. Capt. Cooper has sent in here three Swedish Vessels, the greatest Part of the Lading of two of which belongs to the Genoese, and that of the third entirely. Besides Merchandise, they had a deal of Money on board: the first had 1000 Pistoles, the second 10000, and the third 80,000 Moldores; they will all be condemned the first Opportunity. The Commodore waits here for some Men of War and Bomb Vessels, in order to go back and attack the City of Genoa, where Provisions are very scarce. The English intercepting all; as for Beef, there is none, the King of Sardinia having forbidden being sent thither from Piedmont."

Darmstadt, September 4. Twenty Thousand French, near Worms, have begun their March towards Mentz, with a considerable Train of Artillery; and it is very much feared that their Design is to lay-siege to that City, or else to reduce it to Ashes by a Bombardment.

L O N D O N.

On Friday the 19th of July, about eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, Lieut. Baker Phillips, of the late Anglesea Man of War, was shot on board the Prince's Royal at Spithead, pursuant to his Sentence. From his Condemnation, he seemed wholly employed in endeavouring to make his Peace with the Almighty, and to prepare himself for his approaching Fate: Some Days before he suffered, he desired a Funeral Sermon might be preached for him, and chose the Text himself; which was the 3d, 4th and 5th Verses of the 130th Psalm, the Bible Translation, *If thou, Lord, shouldst mark Iniquity: O Lord who shall stand? But there is Forgiveness with thee; that thou mayest be feared. I await for the Lord, my Soul doth wait, and in his Word do I hope.* — On the Morning of his Execution, he mounted the Forecastle on which he was shot, with the greatest Resolution; he took off his Coat and Waistcoat himself, and put on his Cap; he said to the Chaplain, *he felt a Satisfaction*; but he desired to die, as the Law had condemned him; and declared that what he did, he tho't for the best; after a short Prayer with the Chaplain, he pull'd his Cap over his Face; and with the greatest Courage and Intrepidity, he threw open his Arms to embrace his Death. Six Marines, on whom the Lot fell to be his Executioners, were drawn up, the whole Body on board, being likewise under Arms, with their Bayonets on fixed; three fired first at the Distance of about six Feet, and all the Balls went thro' his Breast; but some Life appearing in him

after he fell, a Fourth went up to him, and fixed the Muzzle of his Gun close to his Breast, and shot him through the Heart.

At four o'Clock the same Afternoon he was brought on Shore and carried to the Chapel of the Town, his Fall being supported by six Gentlemen of the Navy, where an excellent Discourse was made on the Text he chose, by the Rev. Mr. Chaffee, Chaplain to His Majesty's Ship the Prince's Royal, who attended him while under Condemnation. Amongst other Things, he observed, that tho' one Action of his Life had brought him to die the Death of a Criminal, yet the greatest Heroes might imitate his Death as he died a sincere Penitent. His Body was decently interred the same Evening in the Chapel-Yard: He died in the 26th Year of his Age.

Sept. 19. Yesterday came an Account, that eight Transport Ships with Part of the Dutch Troops on board from Williamstadt, were safe arrived at Graveyard, in Number about 2500 Men; who will, we hear, be quartered in Kent. The Remainder of the Dutch Troops will, it is said, be sent to Scotland.

We hear that an Express is arrived at the Marquis of Tweeddale's Office, with an Account that one Regiment of the Dutch Forces were landed at Leith.

We are actually assured, that 12000 Danes, Horse and Foot, are ready to embark on the first Notice for the North of Scotland, and the Transports are prepared.

Kensington, September 10.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your Sacred Person, and with the sincerest Joy to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Return to these your British Dominions.

Permit us, most gracious Sovereign, at the same Time, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, to express our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Islands and Ports of Cape Breton; a Place of the greatest Consequence to this Nation; as it secures to your Majesty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in America, and protects them from the Insults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we intirely rely on your Royal Patronage and Protection, to secure to these Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

The rash and daring Attempts of the professed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a popish and abjured Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us your loyal Citizens with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And we beg leave to give your Majesty the most solemn Assurances, that we will be ready on all Occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Support of your happy Constitution both in Church and State.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the reasonable Assurances you give me, in this dutiful Address, of your Attachment and Affection to my Person and Government. The Abhorrence and Detestation which you shew, of the present Attempts of the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulation upon the success of my Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton. The City of London may always